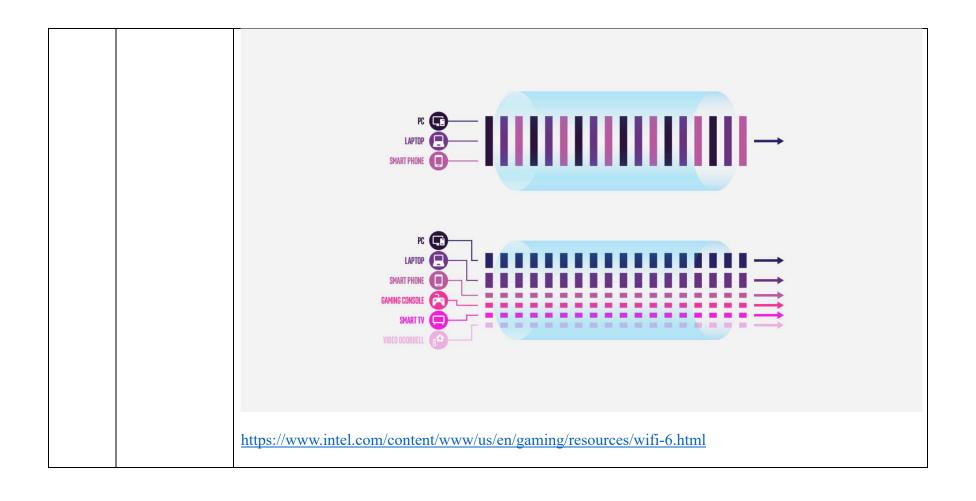
## EXHIBIT 7

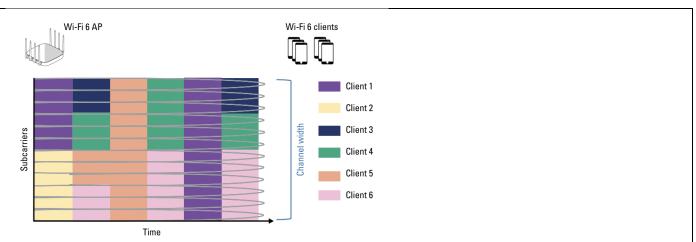
## U.S. PATENT NO. 8,457,672

## DYNAMIC REAL-TIME TIERED CLIENT ACCESS

## INFRINGEMENT BY INTEL'S ACCUSED GATEWAY PRODUCTS, INTEL'S ACCUSED ADAPTER PRODUCTS, AND INTEL'S ACCUSED WI-FI INTEGRATED PROCESSORS

Claim:		Infringement
1	A method of facilitating data exchange, comprising:	Intel processors and wireless adapters utilizing Wi-Fi 6 and/or 6E including, but not limited to, the AX101, AX200, AX201, AX210, AX211, AX411 adapters, and Intel wireless adapters utilizing Wi-Fi 7 including, but not limited to, the BE200 and BE202 adapters (collectively, Intel's Accused Adapter Products), and Intel's 10 <sup>th</sup> to current generation processors with integrated Wi-Fi 6 and above, as well as the Intel® Home Wi-Fi Chipset WAV600 Series, including the WAV654, (Intel's Accused Gateway Products) which are included in Intel-based Wi-Fi 6 routers and gateways, employ a method of facilitating data exchange by virtue of orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA).
	determining a first specified time slot based on synchronization information wirelessly received by the first client device and priority level data associated with a first class;	Intel processors wireless adapters utilizing Wi-Fi 6 and/or 6E including, but not limited to, the AX101, AX200, AX201, AX210, AX211, AX411 adapters, and Intel wireless adapters utilizing Wi-Fi 7 including, but not limited to, the BE200 and BE202 adapters, and Intel's 10 <sup>th</sup> to current generation processors with integrated Wi-Fi 6 and above, as well as the Intel® Home Wi-Fi Chipset WAV600 Series, including the WAV654,which are included in Intel-based Wi-Fi 6 routers and gateways, determine a first specific time slot for the device in which they are installed (e.g., a laptop) by way of orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA), which divides the available band into sub-carriers and the transmission window into timeslots. <i>See e.g.</i> What is Wi-Fi 6, Intel, available at <a href="https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/gaming/resources/wifi-6.html">https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/gaming/resources/wifi-6.html</a> ("Wi-Fi 6 can be faster due to technologies like OFDMA")  Pictorial representations of OFDMA are shown below:





https://www.hitchhikersguidetolearning.com/2023/03/30/resource-units-in-802-11ax/ (citing WiFi 6 for Dummies).

Wi-Fi 6 (and later) compliant client devices, which utilize Intel's Wi-Fi 6 (or later) chips and adapters (i.e., the accused products), each represented by a different color in the second figure, wirelessly broadcast their data to a fixed proximity reader device, i.e., a Wi-Fi 6 access point with an Intel wireless adapter, or Intel-based Wi-Fi 6 routers and gateways, during one of six timeslots and using one of twelve different sub-carriers.

Intel describes that "OFDMA works by subdividing channels into subcarriers and allowing for transmission to multiple endpoints (devices) at the same time."

https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/gaming/resources/wifi-6.html. "This results in a single transmission from the [access point] being able to communicate with multiple devices, instead of each device having to wait its turn as the [access point] serves up the data across the network."

The figure below shows the procedure by which the devices broadcast and the subcarrier is determined:

Wi-Fi 6 AP	Trigger #1	Trigger #2	Trig	nger #3	Wi-Fi 6 clients
R. R. R.	BSRP SHS	₩U-RTS ₩	SE Tri	igger <del>∑</del>	Multi-STA Block ACK
	BS	R	CTS	UL-PPDU	STA 1
	BS	R	CTS	UL-PPDU 2	STA 2
	BS	R	CTS	UL-PPDU	STA 3
	BS	R	CTS	UL-PPDU	STA 4
See <a href="https://cradtech.com/201">https://cradtech.com/201</a>	18/10/25/80	2-11ax-of	dma-ove	erview/.	
mode or Intel-based Wi-Fi 6 out a buffer status report pol quality of service (QoS) cate <a href="https://wballiance.com/wp-cV1.0.pdf">https://wballiance.com/wp-cV1.0.pdf</a> . This is provided is Wi-Fi 6 (and later) adapters communicate this data using client device, i.e. using a Wi synchronization information with a first class of QoS.  Further, notwithstanding the routers and gateways, or dev functionality themselves may report poll. See <a href="https://www.fi-tutorial-long.pdf">https://www.fi-tutorial-long.pdf</a> . Intel's V limitations.	routers and l (BSRP) to egory, i.e. a ontent/uplo n each deviwill be assigned as a sign of the content wirelessly above figurates utilizing function a sintel.com/c	I gateways all device first class, ads/2019/0ce's buffer gned a subtraction. Thus, ther, adapter received but as an accessiontent/dam, and 7 con	of the control of the	raditional roroviding Wiand, for exa	ceused Gateway Products, first sends eport back, among other things, the ed to send. See e.g.  ment-Guidelines-and-Scenarios-  ). Based on the BSR, devices with ey will transmit data and DFDMA uplink transmission of a diproducts, is set according to be and priority level data associated early either Intel-based Wi-Fi 6 di-Fi 6 and above with OFDMA mple, send out the buffer status aries/us/en/documents/2022-06/wi-er designed to carry out the claimed
					• ` ` `
	See <a href="https://cradtech.com/2012">https://cradtech.com/2012</a> As shown, the access point (mode or Intel-based Wi-Fi 6 out a buffer status report pol quality of service (QoS) cate <a href="https://wballiance.com/wp-cv1.0.pdf">https://wballiance.com/wp-cv1.0.pdf</a> . This is provided it Wi-Fi 6 (and later) adapters communicate this data using client device, i.e. using a Wisynchronization information with a first class of QoS.  Further, notwithstanding the routers and gateways, or devictionality themselves may report poll. See <a href="https://www.fi-tutorial-long.pdf">https://www.fi-tutorial-long.pdf</a> . Intel's Vilimitations.	See <a href="https://cradtech.com/2018/10/25/80">https://cradtech.com/2018/10/25/80</a> As shown, the access point (i.e., device mode or Intel-based Wi-Fi 6 routers and out a buffer status report poll (BSRP) to quality of service (QoS) category, i.e. a <a href="https://wballiance.com/wp-content/uplo-V1.0.pdf">https://wballiance.com/wp-content/uplo-V1.0.pdf</a> . This is provided in each devi Wi-Fi 6 (and later) adapters will be assi communicate this data using Trigger #3 client device, i.e. using a Wi-Fi 6, or lat synchronization information wirelessly with a first class of QoS.  Further, notwithstanding the above figure routers and gateways, or devices utilizing functionality themselves may function a report poll. See <a href="https://www.intel.com/cfi-tutorial-long.pdf">https://www.intel.com/cfi-tutorial-long.pdf</a> . Intel's Wi-Fi 6, 6E, limitations.	See <a href="https://cradtech.com/2018/10/25/802-11ax-ofe">https://cradtech.com/2018/10/25/802-11ax-ofe</a> As shown, the access point (i.e., device with an In mode or Intel-based Wi-Fi 6 routers and gateways out a buffer status report poll (BSRP) to all device quality of service (QoS) category, i.e. a first class, <a href="https://wballiance.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/6V1.0.pdf">https://wballiance.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/6V1.0.pdf</a> . This is provided in each device's buffer Wi-Fi 6 (and later) adapters will be assigned a sub communicate this data using Trigger #3. Thus, the client device, i.e. using a Wi-Fi 6, or later, adapter synchronization information wirelessly received be with a first class of QoS.  Further, notwithstanding the above figure which is routers and gateways, or devices utilizing Intel ada functionality themselves may function as an access report poll. See <a href="https://www.intel.com/content/darfi-tutorial-long.pdf">https://www.intel.com/content/darfi-tutorial-long.pdf</a> . Intel's Wi-Fi 6, 6E, and 7 con limitations.  The first timeslot of the transmission window for one of the property of the property of the property of the transmission window for the first timeslot of the transmission window for the first timeslot of the transmission window for the property of the property o	See <a href="https://cradtech.com/2018/10/25/802-11ax-ofdma-ove">https://cradtech.com/2018/10/25/802-11ax-ofdma-ove</a> As shown, the access point (i.e., device with an Intel Wi-Imode or Intel-based Wi-Fi 6 routers and gateways, utilizing out a buffer status report poll (BSRP) to all devices requestively of service (QoS) category, i.e. a first class, of the continuous o	BSR CTS UL-PPDU  CTS UL-PPDU  BSR CTS UL-PPDU  CTS UL-PPDU  BSR CTS UL-PPDU  BSR CTS UL-PPDU  BSR CTS UL-PPDU  CT

time slot for a	to a first client device, i.e. with an Intel wireless adapter.
first client	
device to	
wirelessly	
communicate	
with a fixed	
proximity-	
based reader	
device;	
reassigning the	Prior to each transmission of data, the procedure shown in the figure below will be repeated.
first specific	
time slot for a	Wi-Fi 6 AP Trigger #1 Trigger #2 Trigger #3 Wi-Fi 6 clients
second client	
device to	E BSRP E S MU-RTS E S Trigger E Block ACK Block ACK
wirelessly	
communicate	BSR CTS UL-PPDU STA 1
with the fixed	BSR CTS UL-PPDU 🖁 STA 2
proximity-	BSR CTS UL-PPDU STA 3
based reader	<del></del>
device, the first	BSR CTS UL-PPDU STA 4
specific time	
slot reset based	During each repetition, the router first sends out a buffer status report poll (BSRP) to all devices
on	requesting they report back, among other things, the quality of service (QoS) category of the data they
synchronization information	need to send. Such is provided in each device's buffer status report (BSR). After receiving BSR's, the
wirelessly	Wi-Fi 6 router will determine when and on which subcarrier each device should transmit their data and
received by the	then communicate this data using Trigger #3. Thus, the first time slot of OFDMA uplink transmission
second client	will be reassigned each repetition set according to QoS data indicated in the BSR.
device and	
priority level	
data associated	
with a second	
class,	
<b></b>	

wherein the	In OFDMA, the class of QoS data a device must send is associated with both the device and the user.
first class is	Data to be sent from a device will be associated with the device in that it originates from the device,
associated with	specifically applications the device is running. The data is also associated with the user in that the user is
one or more of	interacting with the application to create the data that needs to be sent.
the first client	
device and a	
user of the first	
client device,	
and the second	
class is	
associated with	
one or more of	
the second	
client device	
and a user of	
the second	
client device.	